ADDITIONAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

Messrs. Adams & Co. received by the El Dorado \$190,425 in gold dust, of which \$19,508 is for N. Reggie, of Boston.

Reggie, of Boston.

The Gold Discoveries at Queen Charlotte's Island.

[From the Alta California, March 15.]

Within a few weeks rumors have been current in our community of important discoveries of gold at Queen Charlotte's Island, a large island lying north of the mouth of the Columbin river two or three hundred miles, a part of the British possessions on the northwest coast. The reports which have reached us from Oregon of the recent attempts of various parties to establish themselves on the island, for the purpose of operating in the gold diggings, and of the repulse which they have met from the Indians, have directed attention to the new field for labor, which has been represented as offering attractive inducements to the adventurer. Such has been the interest awakened on the subject, that a number of individuals are preparing to join in an expedition to to the new gold region, and a ship is already "laid on" for passengers to the Queen Charlotte's Island mines. Others will probably follow, should the interest increase among our citizens; though it is probable the public will view with great distrust the prospects held forth of success in the new diggings, and not readily give way to a fresh "gold excitement." after the bitter experience which has been taught us in these matters.

The stories which obtain most credence in our community appear to have sprung from private advices received in our city, from Oregon, detailing the history of the gold discoveries at Queen Charlotte's Island, and the fate of the recent expeditions from Oregon. It appears, as we have from time to time published, that none of these expeditions were specessful in accomplishing much labor at the mines, on account of the hostility of the Cape Flattery Indians. One or two vessels and their crews, which started on a trip to the island, had not returned, nor had positive information reached Astoria respecting their fate at the date of our last advices.

It appears that these discoveries of precious metal on Queen Charlotte's Island, are

many accounts agree in declaring them exceedingly valuable.

The British consul at this place has, we are authoritatively told, received letters from individuals connected with the Hudson's Bay Co., disclosing the richness of the discovery, stating its desirableness as a tract of mining country, and advising him of the actions of the Company; recommending that pany were about buying the American brigantine British protection be at once extended over the mines, to prevent parties from working them. At the date of our last advices from Astoria, the Com-Orbit, for the purpose of dispatching men to Queen Charlotte's Isiand to lay claim to the gold-bearing carth and rocks which had been amassed by one of their expeditions a few months since, and which they were compelled to abandon on account of the inhospitable character of the Indians.

Expeditions in Search of Gold.

Expeditions in Search of Gold.
[From the San Francisco Herald March 15th.]
The spirit of adventure, fostered by the roving and restless life led by the miners of California, has impelled them to prosecute their search for gold into the farthest recesses of the State, and thus to accumulate a mass of information in regard to the geography, resources, and topography of our widely extended and often impracticable country, which many years of the quiet life characteristic of the agriculturalist would never have brought to light. After having explored the most secluded ravines and forbidding defiles of our great mountain range, disclosing at each advancing step new sources of mineral wealth, the adventurers have turned their eyes in other directions, and now seek for new disclosing at each advancing step new sources of mineral wealth, the adventurers have turned their eyes in other directions, and now seek for new and unexplored fields for the exercise of their restless spirit. Already a large force of Frenchmen and Americans have deserted the well known and well worked placers of California, and betaken themselves to the rich State of Sonora, where the hostility of the ferocious Apaches, before which the feeble race of Mexicans has quailed, forms an additional incentive to the exciting search in which they are engaged. The reports of the enthusiastic reception they have met with from the Sonorians, have impelled many of their countrymen in the mines to concert measures for joining them, and several companies are organizing with that intention. Wherever vague rumor tells of the existence of gold, more especially if the spot has heretofore been but little known to the civilized world, and is, therefore, invested with a species of interest springing from the mystery connected with it, and the danger attendant upon its exploration—thither is the attention of our pioneer population sure to be directed—and with them, this closely waits upon energetic action, to satisfy themselves by personal observation of the truth of the stories they have heard.

The Overflow.

The Overflow.

[From the Alta California, March 15.]

Our worst fears are realized, and Sacramento is a second time in the short period of its existence, immediated. The rise of the streams above—the Feather and Yuba rivers—together with the rapid increase of the waters of the American, since the increase of the waters of the American, since the late rains commenced, have poured a rushing torrent against the embankments raised to protect Sagramento, and opened wide gaps through which the water has found access to nearly every part of the eity. The suddenness of this visitation would seem to leave but little hope that property in the least exposed to damage by the city's inundation could escape, but our advices state that thus far the loss has not been heavy. This is accounted for by the fact that but few stores in Sacramento are heavily stocked, and the construction of the buildings now occupied by merchants and others is unlike the build of the shanties which were so well stored with goods when the inundation of 1850 overwhelmed the city. Most of the stores are clevated several inches above the grade of the streets, and provided with staunch second floors. The injury by the all-pervading element appears to have fallen beaviest on private families.

The overflow appears to have been caused by the mins and the melting of the snows at the head waters of the Yuba and Feasher rivers, and among the hills at the source of the American. Nevada has suffered, and the overflow has fallen seriously on Marysville. The loss at the latter place was estimated at \$100,000. The surrounding country was all under water, and great quantities of stock have perished. The class that will suffer most, we fear, by the flood, will be the settlers, who have put in their crops, and made their improvements along the banks of the Feather and Sacramento rivers.

Although our advices represent the danger abaiting, and express hopes that the worst is over, we

Although our advices represent the danger abait-ing, and express hopes that the worst is over, we much fear that more serious consequences than how much fear that more serious consequences than have yet been realized, will follow the present rains. The effect upon trade and business in the Sacramento valley, will be very depressing for a long time to

[From the San Francisco Herald, March 15.] Blighting as have been the effects of the recent heavy rains and consequent overflow, upon the pros-pects of a portion of the agricultural community, there can be no doubt of its exerting a beneficial inthere can be no doubt of its exerting a beneficial in-fluence upon others not so unfavorably located. Even from the greatest calamity something of good may be extracted. While, therefore, the ruin of those who had settled down and improved the low lands, in the vicinity of the rivers, is deeply to be deplored, the balance struck will, we apprehend, show no great diminution in the end in the aggre-gate productions of the State.

Thousands of acres, ready ploughed, lie idle du-ring the dry weather, because of the unfit state of the earth to receive the seed. The rains will render these available, and induce the farmers to put in their crops at once.

their crops at once.

A large extent of the finest land, parched by the long drought, was too hard for cultivation—now it will yield readily to the plough, and save from ruin many a farmer, who made his investment late.

If the agricultural resources of California are for another year developed in the same ratio as during the read. California will be able to reade.

the past, California will be able to produce sufficient grain and broadstuffs for her consumption; and as our situation and the absence of a market forbid the idea of exporting, necessity will compel our agriculturalists to turn their attention to products that will admit of sale in other markets.

From the cultivation of these, they have but a slight prospect of remuneration when the products that will admit of sale in other markets.

slight prospect of remuneration, unless labor ea be obtained at far less than present rates, or any like be obtained at far less than present rates, or any likely to rule here in the usual course of emigration. Manufactures, which must before many years be largely established here, and the mines, which, it is believed, are inexhaustible, will always give higher wages than the farmers can afford to pay. Unless, therefore, some means be hit upon by which they can obtain cheap field hands, the production of the State must be limited by its consumption. Mr. Peachy's bill, for the introduction of Coolles, will be therefore warmly welcomed by the agricultural community.

Theatricals in California MADAME BISCACCIANTI had arrived safely at Sar Francisco on the 15th ult. Arrangements for her first concerts were being made at last advices.

W. B. Chapman has become the lessee of the Jenny Lind Theatre.

W. B. Chapman has become the lessee of the Jenny Lind Theatre, at San Francisco, and engaged Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Proctor, Miss Coad, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Judah, Messra. L. Baker, F. M. Kent, Hamilton, Daly, Wright, Barker, Byers, Haywood. Miss Caroline Chapman, late of Burton's Theatre, together with Mademoiselle Celete and John Purch leste and John Dunn.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

The San Francisco Picagnue says the American Theatre is about to pass into the hands of the stock-

Passengers by the North America.

The San Francisco Picayum publishes the following list of the passengers on board the steamer North America, wrecked below Acapulco, March

Progress of San Francisco.

[From the San Francisco Price Current.]

The distinguishing feature in the present condition of our city, as contrasted with that of a year ago, is the rapid extension over the waters of the bay, of wharves and pile-supported streets, and the more certain unyielding encroachments of sand and soil. Where once the vessel, in deep channel, discharged her freight into lighters and boats, to be transmitted by long and easy stages to the business places of our merchants, may now be seen substantial warehouses and stores, receiving direct into their capacious repositories, the manufactures of Eastern looms, and produce of many foreign soils. The untiring enterprise of the California adventurer has not only tamed the land to obey his behests, but has flung a bridle over the sea, subduing it into the handmaiden of his will and his interests.

The broad expanse of water which stretched in

The broad expanse of water which stretched in The broad expanse of water which stretched in to, almost, the very base of the hills, from the sea line of Ricon and Clark's Points, is now excluded from its former hold, and the site restored to the dominion of the land. The irregular sand hills that formerly dotted the surface of our city limits, are fast yielding to the combined powers of man and steam, and are made material agents in the subjugation of the neighboring element, to the resistless sway of the pale faces, while far back in the hills and intervening glades, the wild chapparal and dense briers, the haunt of the coyote, or lurking place of the aborigines, have given place to smiling villas and tranquil abodes of peaceful citizens; the manners and medes of civilized life, at once subvillas and tranquil abodes of peaceful citizens; the manners are modes of civilized life, at once substituted for the simple existence and wild habits of the primitive savage. Thus has the modern spirit of enterprise effected the three-fold conquest—restraining the ocean, levelling the earth and reforming or repressing the savage. The growth of the city in the direction of the country, is not less rapid than the extension seaward. The village of the Mission Dolores, a short time ago, some miles distant from the city of San Francisco, is now a close suburb, while the village of the lagoon, near the Presido, about the same distance, in another direction, is now being fast approached by the extending city.

ing city.

The San Francisco Herald, of the 15th of March, contains the following paragraph headed "The City of Churches:"—For a number of years past several cities in the old States have discussed the question as to which could lay claim to the title of the "City of Churches." By general consent the palm was given to Brooklyn in the State of New York, which can beast of a larger number of edifices devoted to given to Brooklyn in the State of New York, which can boast of a larger number of edifices devoted to public worship, than any other place of its size on the Atlantic shore. We fear that we must deprive Brooklyn of the honor, for we claim that San Francisco has more churches than Brooklyn or any other city in America, in proportion to its population. It is not necessary to enumerate them, but we have fourteen churches of various denominations in our new city, or one to every 2,857 of our population. If we are not very much mistaken, therefore, this takes the lead, and San Francisco can injustice claim to be the "City of Churches."

Late From the South.

[From the San Francisco Herald, March 15.]

The steamship Ohio, from San Diego, arrived in the harbor last night, at eleven o'clock.

We are indebted to the purser of the Ohio for a list of passengers, and an abstract of the log.

On the 5th instant, the schooner Curlew drifted from her anchorage at Monterey, and hoisted a signal of distress. A boat, with an officer, was sent to her assistance from the cutter Frolic; but the Curlew did not again fetch her anchorage, and was obliged to go to sea with the officer and boat's crew of the cutter.

MILITARY.—The San Diego Herald says, that

MILITARY.-The San Diego Herald says, that a detachment of two hundred and fifty recruits arrived there from New York in the steamer California. The officers accompanying the command are Major Patten and Lieuts. Bond and Curtis, 2d Infantry; and Assistant-surgeon Milhau. The recruits are assigned as follows:—

Company I, 1st Artillery, 39, and the balance go to the companies of the 2d infantry, stationed in that district.

A command of 150 soldiers were to leave som

A command of 150 soldiers were to leave some days ago, to join Major Heintzelmas at Camp Yuma. Lieutenants weenly, Ogle and Curtis, are in charge of the detachment.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Mr. Roy Bean, says the Herald, was held to bail on last Tuesday, for shooting a man, whose name we did not learn. The wound is in the leg, and he was shot while on his horse, and in the act of escaping from Bean, who had a moment previous snapped the pistol at his head. Private difficulty was the cause. Mr. Watkins, who was wounded similarly, and underwent an amputation of his leg, a short time since, is slowly recovering.

THE LAND COMMISSION.—The Rancheros of Los Angeles have held a meeting to petition the President to order a session of the Board of Land Commissioners to be held at Los Angeles.

In relation to this meeting the Los Angeles Star

We are informed that there were represented in We are informed that there were represented in this meeting fifty-three titles, emanating from the Spanish and Mexican governments, and calling for at least two hundred square leagues of land. We notice the singular fact about this meeting, that it is the first public assembly which has convened in this country for many years, in which the Ameri-cans were not the active agents and participants; for though there were many American proprietors

present, yet four-fifths of the meeting was competed native California rancheros.

The Climate of California.

[From the San Francisco Herald, March 16.]

It is very common for newly arrived emigrants to complain of the climate of California, and to attribute any allment or sickness that may affect them after their landing to this cause. In this they commit a very great mistake, and do our climate injustice. We venture to say there is no climate more congenial to health and longevity than that of California. All who have resided here for any length of time concur in this. We admit that strangers and persons recently arrived sometimes suffer from diarrhea, but the disease almost invariably yields to medical treatment. But why should the climate be held accountable for this? Every person of travelling experience knows that in the most healthy of the Atlantic States people cannot go any great distance without being more or less affected with complaints of the bowels. This is caused, in nine cases in ten, by change of water. The same cause produces a similar effect in California. Why, therefore, should the climate be condemned?

While it is clear that to the climate of California, the ailments to which strangers frequently suffer from, soon after arriving, cannot in justice be attributed, we think we can point out the real cause.—In a word, it is the imprudence of which so many emigrants to California are guilty, on their way to the land of gold and promise, in Havana, on the Isthmus of Panama, or in Nicaragua, as the case may be. This is the real cause of most of the evil. When emigrants arrive at any of these places, they indulge immediately in tropical fruits, to which they are unaccustomed, and expose themselves to the burning rays of a sun almost vertical. The same imprudence and exposure would produce disease at home. This, however, is overlooked. We are perfectly well satisfied that any person who takes ordinary care of his health on his way to California, will have no reason to blame the climate of this State after his arrival. But what can people expect, who take such liberties with thei

Meteorological Table.

Prepared for the San Francisco Herald, by Dr. H. Gibbons.

THERMONETER. BARONETER.** WIND. RAIN.

Mar. Sries, Neon. II P.M. Saries, Noon. II P.M. Direction Inch.

1st., 45 56 49, 29, 84 29, 84 29, 88 28, W.S.W. 0, 3

2d, 49 56 51, 83 82 67 WSW. SSE. 0, 15

3d, 52 55 40, 63 68 72 WSW. NW. 0, 60

4th., 38 56 50, 73 74 76, N, SE.NE. 0, 92

5th., 52 60 58 70 65 66 SSE. 8, 0, 80

6th., 52 52 51 65 67 67 NW. NE. L. 20

Monday, 1st. partly clear; light showers; high wind in the afternoon... 2d. cloudy, with showers; rain set in after night, with wind from S.S.E.... 3d, rain till day-light; cloudy; clear; moderate breeze... 4th. mostly cloudy; calm; misting rain after night... 5th. rain most of the day, with gale from southward... 6th. heavy rains till noon; showers in evening; nearly calm.

The rainy season set in again last week, more or less rain falling every day, as the table shows. The quantity was nearly three inches. Something less than three-fourths of an inch fell in January and February. Last year, one inch fell in those two Meteorological Table.

than three-fourths of an inch fell in January and February. Last year, one inch fell in those two months, and March continued dry until the 19th—after which it was rainy, though the quantity which fell was less than two inches. We have now had, withn a trifling fraction of fourteen inches of rain this winter. The whole amount last winter and spring was 7.21 inches, the half of which fell after the middle of March. The 5th and 6th were so uniformly cloudy, as not to permit the sun to be visible for a moment. The sun has not been concealed so long at a time since the celebrated winter of 1849-50, if, indeed, it was then. The rains are so unsteady, and the clouds so variable, that it is a rare circumstance not to see the sun every day, even in the cloudiest weather.

From Shasta.

[From the San Francisco Herald, March 15.]

FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.—We learn from a very intelligent Mexican, who arrived here last night, that the Indians had been committing more depredations in the Shasta country. The train of Mr. Clark, a packer, was attacked by the Indians a few days ago, on the trail between Shasta and Shasta Butte City. Mr. C. and his party were crossing the Backbone ridge, when a large party of Indians assailed them, and continued harmssing them for nearly eight hours. After much difficulty, the whites succeeded in reaching the summit of the mountain; but a storm coming up, they were compelled to unpack the animals and retreat some miles. The Indians thus succeeded in getting the entire cargo. In the fight four Indians were killed. A Mexican in the employ of Mr. C. was slightly wounded in the hip. Mr. J. C. Johnson informs the El Dorado News that he is the discoverer of a new route, which makes the distance only eighty wills form Pleagewills to the mountain at the layer. the El Deraio Actes that he is the discoverer of a new route, which makes the distance only eighty miles from Placerville to the mound at the lower end of Carson Valley. He made the trip through within two days, on foot. Shasta Indians.—Taylor's express arrived from Shasta city on Saturday evening. The party dis-patched from Cottonwood in pursuit of Indians, re-

urned in a few days with two captives. Mr. Taylor informs us that they were hung on Tuesday last on Major Reading's ranch. Snow fell in Shasta city on Monday last to the

depth of six inches. The quantity of snew that has fallen on the Shasta mountains within the last few

Married,
At San Francisco, on Sunday evening, March 14th, by
the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. A. S. Beattr, of the Albion
Saloon, in this city, to Miss. Edith. R. Wilson, of Sussex
county, New Jersey, arrived on the Tennessee.

Died,
On board steamer Tennessee, on her passage from
Panama to San Francisco, C. H. Palmer and O. O. Force,
of Newark, Wayne county, N. Y.

of Newark, Wayne county, N. Y.

Miscellaneous Items.

Affair of Honor.—A ludicrous specimen of one of those bloodless affairs lately came off in our vicinity, between a member of the New York Volunteers and an individual from "Pike county." The parties left town about 8 o'clock, armed with rifles, for the scene of action, followed by some three hundred of our citizens. After going through the usual preliminaries, the nervous Pike county gent concluded, as he said, that he "wouldn't fight." And thus, amid the groans and hisses of those assembled, the affair terminated. The latter, it is said, hails from Jackson.—Sacramento Union.

Br. Assembling of the Vigit and Countered

RE-ASSEMBLING OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE. Re-Assembling of the Vigilance Committee.

—The Vigilance Committee, having appointed an Executive Committee to remain as a nucleus for their re-organization, in case a dread necessity should require it, have for some mouths past suspended active operations. The repeated and daring crimes which have of late been committed in the city, evidencing the return of the band of villians that once infested us, have roused them from their inactivity, and called them once more from retirement. A meeting of all the members of the General Committee is called for to-morrow night, to take into consideration measures of great importance. Let rampant villany beware, and cease their depredations while there is yet time.—San Francisco Herald, March 15.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE ANNUERSARY OF THE FEBRICH REVOLUTION OF '48.—The fourth anniversary of the last great French revolution is said to have been celebrated by the French population of Sonora with much spirit. The Herald says there was rather a split upon the socialist question, which resulted in there being two celebrations instead of one. The socialist party had the dining room of the Hotel de France hung round with the names of Washington, Fourier, St. Just and Robespierre, side by side with that of Jesus Christ.

GAS IN SAN FRANCISCO .- David Cowdin and The-

GAS IN SAN FRANCISCO.—David Cowdin and Theodore O. Wakeman, propose to furnish the city of San Francisco with gas light of a superior quality to that in New York, at the rate of \$12 per foot, [1] the city furnishing the lamps and posts.

SUPPOSED TO BE LOST AT SEA.—The Stockton Journal, of the 2d March, says:—Great anxiety has been felt in our community, for some time past, for the safety of Mr. Samuel R. Jackson, of the firm of Jackson & Simpson, of this city, who left Astoria, O. T., for this place, on the 5th of December last. Mr. Jackson went to Oregon for a cargo of lumber, and left on the schooner Harriet, for San Francisco. On the 3d of January the Harriet was spoken by the brig Venezuela, in a gale of wind, about one hundred miles north of Columbia river. She was in distress, but the weather was so bad that the Venezuela could render no assistance. She has not since zuela could render no assistance. She has not since been heard of, and the friends of Mr. Jackson have given her up as lost. Mr. Jackson was from Provi-dence, R. I., where he leaves a wife and three chil-dren. His intention was to visit home on his return

Markets.

San Francisco. Tuesday, March 16.—The market is not active to-day, though there are more buyers from above in the city than for some days past. Flour is in better demand, but there have been no sales of sufficient importance to notice. The oats per Columbia are held at 8c. Nothing worthy of note is doing in wines or liquors. Beer and stout are in good demand, at firm rates. The lumber trade is dull. Bricks are in good demand, at advanced rates. We hear of no transactions in provisions.

Stockton, March 15.—Business still continues dull, on

Ten Days' Later from Nicaragua.

The steamship Daniel Webster, Captain Baldwin, arrived on Monday night, brought advices from San Juan del Norte (Nicaragua) to the 4th inst. Our correspondence embraces all the news of any interest from that quarter:-OUR NICARAGUA CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, April 4, 1852.

The Delegation to the Nicaraguan Government-Commander Greene of, the Decatur-The English Purchasing Land-The Reason the Dutch Frigate Saluted the Mosquito Flag-News of an Outbreak, &c.

The delegation to Nicaragua, of whose appointment I apprised you in mine of the 4th ult., did not ment I apprised you in mine of the 4th ult., did not start at the time fixed upon, having concluded to await the election here. "Commander Greene, of the Decatur, wishes me to state that his advice or countenance was not given to that movement."

I beg to embrace this occasion to deny emphatically the revolutionary character of that movement. It was not an effort to subvert the existing government. We do not merit the epithets of fill-busteros and revolutionists which have been applied to us. We are citizens of the United States abroad, Mr. Webster to the contrary, notwithstanding.

government. We do not merit the epithets of filtbusters and revolutionists which have been applied
to us. We are citizens of the United States abroad,
Mr. Webster to the contrary, notwithstanding.
That movement was the result of a well founded belief that the government of the United States, having
asserted the State sovereignty of Nicaragua over
this port, was prepared to sustain her position,
which was simply a reiteration of the Monroe doctrine, and we, reposing the fullest confidence in our
government, and believing that the laws of Nicaragua were not suited to our condition, nor agreeable to our education, deemed best that we should
negotiate with the legitimate power. Nicaragua,
for immunity from her laws, and the right of enacting wholesome and suitable laws for ourselves.

This was the will of the people. Is there higher
authority on earth than that? Have we manifested
any turbulent spirit? Have any private interests
been invaded? Has any authority been insulted?
Have we not stood by the government of the United
States with fidelity, although they have now disavowed and disinherited us? Two years have now
elapsed since Great Britain solemnly agreed that
the "Clayton and Bulwer treaty" should enter into
force, and for two years have American interests
been in conflict with British, in consequence of the
nonfulfilment of that contract; and now, when we,
"the people," who are most interested, promulgate
our will, which is in strict obedience to the government of the United States, and in compliance with
the terms of that treaty—for the combined power of
the parties to that treaty will be guilty of a gross
outrage, if they deprive Nicaragua of her jurisdiction
over this port—we are rudely bidden to be quiet,
lest the social relations of Messrs. Webster and Bulwer be disturbed.

I could open up an interesting chapter of the history of this town—of purchases of thousands of acres
of land from the king in possession, although not
de jure, by his own officials from Albion's isle—how
large pl

In mine of the 4th inst., I recorded the fact of the Dutch frigate Prince of Orange having saluted the flag of Mosquitia. Since then, the Dutch commander has said they know nothing about Mosquito in the Netherlands—that the captain of the port came alongside of him, and told him, pointing to the flag staff ashore, there was the flag of the soil, and he supposed it was all right, and gave it the courtesy of a salute; so that he has, in fact, retracted the salute. salute.

There is said to be a serious disturbance at Leon,

There is said to be a serious disturbance at Leon, this time arising from the opposition of the people to the monopoly of the transit granted to the "Accessory Transit Co.," alias the A. A. and P. Ship Canal Company.

Business is good; town quite healthy. H. L. S.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, March 23, 1852.

The Rumors of Revolution .-- The Indian City of Omotepe--- Steamer Postage on Letters --- Trade, &c. The rumor of the second advent of Munoz, at Realejo, in my last, is not confirmed, and I am coming to suspect the propriety or wisdom of recounting to you all of the rumors of re-appearances of revolutionists, of daring exploits, and chivalrous deeds performed, with which the people of this country are wont to regale the unsuspecting traveller.

this sort of this land; and if your paper was of an exclusively literary cast, I do not know but I should try my hands upon "novels founded on fact," or "narratives of personal adventures," or "historical researches after the ancient inhabitants of Nicara-

searches after the ancient inhabitants of Nicaragua."

En passant, is it not very strange that Mr. Squier, in his work upon "Central America," after having speat about fifteen days on the island of Omotepe, does not tell the unenlightened public of an Indian city on that island, where there is a church whose foundation stones or pillars are carved columns, supposed to represent the idols of the ancients? This city is situated about twenty miles from the scene of Mr. Squier's discoveries, on the opposite side of the island, and contains about five thousand inhabitants, who live almost entirely within themselves.

I am called upon to make known to you some facts, in which all who are doing business with this town, particularly the offizens of the town, are interested. The purses of the steamers of the Vanderbilt line, running to his port, are directed by their owners to exact the sum of twenty-five cente, as postage, on every letter conveyed by their ships, to and from this port, and if there is more than one under one envelope, they are charged in like proportion. Now we do not object to paying a reasonable postage on our letters; but when we reflect upon the fact which has come to our knowledge, that our letters, after having been conveyed to New York in the steamer, are taken to the office of the company, and from thence to the United States post office, where, of course, they are subjected to postage again, and through the United States mail are distributed, according to their various superscriptions, thus creating a detention of our letters of from one to three days, so that our correspondents are seldom able to reply by the same steamer, we are considerably vexed; and, although not disposed to accuse the owners of the steamers of cupidity, in desiring to gain twenty-nine cents postage on every letter, viz...—twenty-five cents exacted here, and four cents paid by the government for steamer letters, and then have our letters subjected to the United States postage and detention besides; and we cannot ascribe t

Business is rapidly improving. H. L. S.

Business is rapidly improving. H. L. S.

Marine Affairs.

Steamers Wh. Penn and Berl. Franklin. lately running between Philadelphia and Boston, are now advertised to run in conjunction between this city and New Orieans. The former leaves here on the 24th inst, and her consort about the 5th May.

Missing Vessils.—The Gloucester Telegraph, in announcing the undoubted loss of two of the fishing fleet, the Golden Fleece and C. E. Parkhurst, which were last seen at anchor on George's Bank, just before a severe gale, February 29, adds:—The Golden Fleece was 87 tons, new last spring, and belonged to Messra Wm. H. Steele and Daniel Gaffney. She sailed with Sylvester Rust, master, leaves a wife and four children; James S. Norwood, leaves a wife and four children; James S. Norwood, leaves a wife and four children; Henry Robinson, leaves a wife and six children; Samuel Rust, Samuel Jackson, of Westport; George Blaisdell, and another, name and place of residence not known. The C. E. Parkhurst was 78 tons, new last spring, and belonged to Mr. Charles Parkhurst. She sailed with John B. Turner, master, of Gloucester, 36 years old, who leaves a wife and three children; wm. Dexter, of Gloucester, 29; Henry Holly, 28, leaves a wife and two children; wm. Riddle, of Me., 24, leaves a wife and two children; wm. Riddle, of Me., 24, leaves a wife and two children; and John Nelson, of Maine, 22. It will be seen by the above that, by the loss of these vessels, nine widows and thirty fatherless children have been left—most, if not all, of them in destitute circumstances. This is an unusual large number, and the sympathy of our citizens has been extended in their behalf, and subscription papers have been liberally signed. Among others, Ocean Lodge, I. O. of O. F., voted the sum of \$40 for their benefit. Both vessels were insured by the Gloucester Mutal Fishing Insurance Company, for \$5,500 each, which is less than their value.

Interesting Home Correspondence.

Our Washington Corresp

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1852.
The Final Settlement of the Gaines Case—The Whig Congressional Caucus-The Scott, Webster, and Fillmore Whigs.

The long litigated case of Mrs. Gaines is finally, if not justly, disposed of. This morning the judgment of the Supreme Court was pronounced, on the motion for a re-hearing, denying the motion; and according to the points of law, giving Mrs. Gaines "leave to go without day." It is a judgment by no means infallible, and falls heavily upon the orphan widow, who has contended heroically for nineteen years, not alone for her just rights, as heir-at-law of her father, but for the honor of the mother who bore her, against "the law's delays" and expenses, and the

but for the honor of the mother who bore her, against "the law's delays" and expenses, and the "glorious uncertainties of the law!" She has 'aslied before the highest judicial tribunal, and the people mourn over the severe judgment of the court, which remands her back to worse than widowhood and orphanage, with nineteen years of added life, and outlays, and expenses lost in litigation, which, added to the blight of hopes and expectations, raised, to be thus summarily disposed of, and annihilated forever, casts a pall and gloom over all earthly judgments, and gives to the beams of sun-light the flickering and sickly hue of an uncertain and expiring taper!—"Sic transit gloria mundi?!!

The whig members of Congress are holding a causes to-night, on matters connected with the Presidency and the Philadelphia convention.

The few and feeble Fillmore whigs wish to stave off the convention till July, while the Scott whigs, with fuss and feathers in their caps, wish the convention to meet in June, soon after the democratic convention shall have delivered itself of a nomination; while the Webster whigs are divided between some fourth of July and the day following. The members of the cabinet are busy and active. The irregularity of the mails tells this much every day of the Postmaster General; while the Secretary of War is waging fierce and feeble war upon the democratic officers and paymasters of the army, calculated to injure their reputations, but intended to affect local elections. Corwin and Crittenden are busily engaged in getting out of sight certain ill-looking legal swindles, which, if left exposed to view, might greatly harm the whig party. The Secretary of the Interior has ever been an adroit intriguant, and has gone to old Virginia. Webster and Fillmore are watching General Scott, and endeavoring to circumvent him, or perhaps surround him, and cut him off, with a fire in the rear. The Secretary of the Navy is an honest, upright man, who attends to his duties, and discharges them faithfully.

The most wonderful

Our New Orleans Correspondence. NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1852.

Important Decision on the Laws of Inheritance of Louisiana --- A Review of the Effect of the Old Law --- Interesting to Husbands and Wives ---Kossuth in New Orleans--- Meeting of the New Boards of Aldermen --- Arrival from San Juan de Nicaragua.

A very important decision has lately been made y our Supreme Court, in relation to the laws of inheritance, which, on account of the numerous marital relations between the North and the South, will prove not only interesting but instructive to your readers. According to the laws of Louisiana, marriage is looked upon as a civil contract, and all the property acquired by each of the parties residing in this State, after the marriage, becomes a partnership concern, in which the parties have an equal interest, and is called by our law, the "Community of acquets and gains." Thus, if a wife owns a plantation in her own right, one half of the cotton crop thereof belongs to the husband, and econverso. converso

converse.

Some years ago it frequently happened that a wealthy wife, on the decease of her husband, saw half of the accumulation of her estates, by interest, rents, or crops, go to his remote collateral relations in other States or countries. And so a husband, who by his industry and economy had amassed a large fortune during marriage, on the death of his wife, lost half of it by the laws of inheritance in favor of her collateral relations, who recklessly depreciated the other half by insisting on a speedy partition.

The evil was becoming so great that it became a serious obstacle to marriages in this State, and sometimes forced men who had the apprehension of losing their wives, and with them half their fortunes, to make a timely removal from the State. It was one of the many causes which has kept our States so far behind other States admitted into the Union, in population and aggregate wealth. To

Union, in population and aggregate wealth. To remedy this evil, the act of 25th March, 1844, was passed, changing our laws of inheritance so to give the usufruct of the community of acquets to the surviving partner in the community during life. The surviving partner in the community of acquers to the law, however, made exceptions in favor of ascendants and descendants. That is, ascendants could deprive the surviving spouse of the usufruct to the extent of their inheritance, or, their being one descendant, to the extent of one-fourth of the estate of the deceased. So descendants by a previous marriage could claim immediately, on the death of their ancestor, their share in the estate, according to the laws of inheritance. But the issue of the marriage could only claim their portion of the community on the second marriage, or at the death of the surviving parent. But no exceptions are made in favor of collateral relations.

The case which came before the court was that of the succession of Ignace Hebert, whose father.

The case which came before the court was that of the succession of Ignace Hebert, whose father, brother and sister, ascendants, claimed a partition, as heirs, of three-fourths of the estate, and which was opposed by the widow, on the ground that she could not be deprived of her usufruct. The Court held that the widow could not be deprived of her life estate on the succession of her husband, if his relations were sole heirs, and therefore could not, being heirs of only three-fourths of the estate; that the surviving spouse enjoys the usufruct of the community during life, to the exclusion of collateral relations in all cases; to the exclusion of the issue of the marriage, with a limitation in case of a second marriage to the widowhood of the surviving spouse, but not to the exclusion of descendants by a previous marriage, who still take at the decease of the ancestor; nor to the exclusion of descendants, that is, parents who are forced heirs, and not grand parents, who only inherit after collateral relations of the first degree.

is, parents who are forced heirs, and not grand parents, who only inherit after collateral relations of the first degree.

Kossuth is much stouter than when in your city, and now enjoys a healthy, ruddy complexion, which shows he has greatly enjoyed his Western tour.

The Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen convened yesterday, under our new city government, in accordance with the charter of consolidation, and organized by the appointing of officers and committees. Mr. James Robb was elected President of the upper Board, and Dr. Alpuente, Chairman of the Board of Assistants. Mr. Robb left in the Cherokee, via Havana, for Philadelphia; but, unfortunately, left his baggage behind him, which did not get on board in time.

The brig Globe lms arrived from San Juan de

get on board in time.

The brig Globe lms arrived from San Juan de Nicaragua, bringing 46 passengers and \$3,600 on freight. She made the passage in seven days and ten hours, beating the steamers' time. No news or importance. of importance.

Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, April 12, 1852. More fun in Boston-Lola Montes in danger of capsize-A scene behind the scenes-Consternation of the Puritans.

The Trimontane City is getting to be as excitable and full of fun as New York itself. At this rate, the chalk of puritanism will speedily be rubbed off, the odor of sanctity faded, and our city stand forth in its true colors and proportions.

Of course you are posted in regard to the movements of Lola, and the excitement she has created among our pious and godly community. Like all fictitious excitements, however, it could not last long. The farce of passing off Lola Montes as a martyr of calumny and a model of feminine virtue, martyr of calumny and a model of feminine virtue, was too broad a joke to be quietly swallowed, even by people who never had tasted of the article before. About a week ago, everybody was astonished at the return of Mr. Edward Willis (brother of Namby Pamby Willis, of the Home Journal) to his old post as privy counsellor and comforter of Lola. After her ferocious attacks in the New York papers upon him, in which she even accused him of direct swindling, and after her giving His Highness the Prince of Bobo, of Hayti—six feet six, and black as the ace of spades—ten dollars for kicking him down stairs, and Willis a hundred for being kicked down, this sudden reconciliation certainly looked rather queer, and set everybody talking.

However, Madame Lola, herself, put the finishing touch to the business on Saturday evening, behind the scenes of the Howard Atheneum. Madame de Marguerittes and her brother had been engaged to sing on that evening, and just after their arrival Lola came into the green room, pretending to be looking for a gold pin, which she said she had lost. Failing to attract any notice, she retreated into the property room, where, attended by Willis, and several young sprigs of our decayed aristocraey, she finally succeeded in getting up a squabble with the prempter, who came in to turn off the gas. In the

course of the row, the virtuous and lamb-like Lopulled the poor prompter very startlingly by a vefair-seeming nose, and slapped his round face wiher attenuated fingers. All this went on whi Madame de Marguerittes was on the stage, but did not succeed in the manifest object of hindering the performance.

the performance.
I understand that the bitter hostility of Lola I understand that the bitter hostility of Lola Madame de Marguerittes is in consequence of il latter having written some pretty severe truths defending the King of Bavaria, (a friend and patrof her father, Dr. Granville.) from the aspersions Lola's celebrated pronunciamento, which you pu lished some time ago. At all events, the affair halready become the town talk, and last evening to Tremont and Revere, the Fxchange Coffee Homand all the other public resorts were full of it. Togod old-fashioned puritans begin to have an inklith that they have been "sucked," as the phrase here, and are looking at each other in silent be expressive consternation; while the "fast men laugh in their sleeves, and take a drink all-round the success of the next good joke.

PRISM.

News from the Pacific Islands.

REVOLUTION AT THE SOCIETY ISLANDS—ORGANIZ TION OF A REPUBLIC—OVERTHROW OF QUEEN I MARE—AFFAIRS ON THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Via San Francisco, we have received advices from Raintea, Society Islands, to the 15th of Januar and from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, to the 2. of February. SOCIETY ISLANDS.

The news from Raiatea is interesting. It appear that the natives of that island have quite recent changed the form of their government to repul can. It has hitherto been under the rule of Que Pomare, and she had appointed one of her sons be vice-regent, or governor of Raiatea. Before the arrival of Pomare's son, the natives of that a be vice-regent, or governor of Raiatea. Befo the arrival of Pomare's son, the natives of that ar of several of the neighboring islands held a counc and elected a ruler, or president, for a term of two years, and declared the several islands in confede acy to constitute a "Republic." The chief magitrate elected is a half-white, and is represented as very capable man. The republican party is very capable man. The republican party is very strong, and little doubt exists but that the chang of government will be permanent, as the French ficials at Tahiti are indifferent in the matter, at Queen Pomare's power is too weak to compel to islanders to return to her rule; and intelligent for eigners say that it is quite likely that the new for of government will extend to other neighborin islands and groups of Polynesia.

The island of Raiatea is a missionary station, is one of the Society Islands, discovered by Cap Cook in 1769. They are about two thousand mil south of the Hawaiian group; and the news of the overthrow of Pomare was taken to Honolulu by schooner in twenty-five days. The names of the Society Islands are Huaheine, Raiatea (sometim called Ulictea), Otaha, Borabora, Mourna, Tuba and Tabooyamanno. There are numerous smallislands in this group. The soil, productions, peopl language, religion, customs, and manners, as similar to those of the Otaheite or Georgian group which lies about fifty leagues south-east of the Society Islands.

Queen Pomare was a woman of considerable energy, and became celebrated several years ago, the war with the French, when that nation was it trouble in that quarter. In the course of the negotiation with the French, Louis Philippe sent her magnificent court dress which produced a sensatio among the islanders at the time.

There was quite a fleet of small vessels at Tahit waiting for cargoes of oranges for San Francisco. SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The advices from Honolulu are to the 21st of Ebruary, thirteen days later than our previous it telligence.

The news is not of any importance in a po

telligence.

The news is not of any importance in a politic The news is not of any importance in a political point of view. Business had not improved.

We find the record of several marine disasters a one of the Sandwich Island group, but the loss sustained is very slight. The accidents occurred in the harbor of Hannalei, Kanai, where a dangerous surf is found. Three of the vessels are small trading schooners. The Makaainna was the first lost She drifted upon a reef and went to pieces. A native was lost with her. The small schooner Hoor ohalo was capsized by the high surf Jan. 28. The Keikekui, 76 tons burthen, sprung a leak, and set tled and filled in the same harbor.

The only serious disaster was the loss, Jan. 31st of the ship George Thatcher, of Boston, Capt Crowell, bound hence for Calcutta. Shel wen ashore at Kilihikai, not two miles from the spowhere the Keikekui made her plunge the night be fore, and was high and dry upon the reef. She was nearly new, of 600 tons burthen, and will be a total wreck. She lies in such a position, however, tha her stores, spars, rigging, &c., can all be saved.

The Terrible Conflagration at Paducha. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS LOST—FORT BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

[From the Paducah Journal, April 4.]
At four o'clock this morning, our citizens wer aroused by the cry of fire. The livery stable of J. G Cole, on Front and Main, between Broadway and Court street, was set on fire, no doubt, by an incen diary. Before the alarm was given the stable was in flames, and soon communicating to the Haywood House, on the south, and the frame buildings of the north, and all hopes of saving the block wer for a time exhausted. The wind was from the east and soon the fire crossed Main street, and communicated with the branch of the Bank of Kentucky and thence throughout the whole block embrace.

cated with the branch of the Bank of Kentucky and thence throughout the whole block embraces between Broadway, Main, Market and Court streets. The fire then crossed over Broadway north, to the frame buildings occupied by Ritter & Spanier, and burned out all the buildings between Maiden lane and Market. There was no engine, not one, from which could possibly be thrown a drop of water, in a city of 4,000 inhabitants. For a time it seemed that our entire city was doomed to destruction, but fortunately, after the progress of the struction, but fortunately, after the progress of the struction, but fortunately, after the progress of the limits designated, the wind sabsided, and thus thousands of property was saved.

So far as we can ascertain, the following are the estimated losses:—

struction, but fortunately, after the progress of the flames to the limits designated, the wind subsided, and thus thousands of property was saved.

So far as we can ascertain, the following are the estimated losses:—

Harbert & Ogden, druggists; loss about \$4,009. Haywood House—This entablishment, owned by Valentine Owen, was insured for \$2,000, in the New Albany Insurance Company. The positive loss is from \$4,000 to \$5,000. Singleton & Son, druggists—By strennous exertions this firm, althought their store-house was entirely consumed, saved near two-thirds of their stock. They were well insured, and we hope will not lose over \$500. William Smedley—House and furniture consumed; insured for \$2,000; loss, some \$2,000. W. Norton, loss, \$7,000 to \$8,000; insurance indefinite, in the Mutual Insurance Office. W. Nolen, tianer; loss, \$2,500; insurance, \$4,000, Howard Office in Louisville. A. S. Winston, hardware merchant; loss, \$2,500; insurance, \$2,000; insurance. Long & Hurst, livery stable; loss, \$500. D. Lowenstein, merchant tailor; loss, \$3,000; insured to one-third of stock. Riggs & Bonner, dry goods merchante; loss, \$5,000; msured for \$3,000 in Louisville. Anderson & Brandon, dry goods dealers; portion of dry goods destroyed; insured for \$6,000 in American Insurance Company; loss, about \$3,000. Jas. Larmon, a whole block of storehouses and a part of his stock of dry goods consumed; insured for \$3,000. Say, loss, about \$3,000. Jas. Larmon, a whole block of storehouses and a part of his stock of dry goods consumed; insured in Nashville Marine Insurance Company for \$5,300; insurance \$2,000. Cole's livery stable; entirely consumed, with all the grain, &c., and some twenty or thirty horses lost; loss supposed to be at least \$3,000. Jas. Campbell, lawyer: loss in office, &c., \$500; no insurance. Loss from \$6,000 in furniture; goods, \$1,000; no insurance. John Wilson, house and furniture; goss \$4,000; no insurance. John Wilson, house and furniture; loss \$6,000; no insurance. Journal of the house and furniture; goods,

brighter in our glory. DEATH OF A LADY WHILE INHALING CHLOROFORM—Mrs. Emily Norton, wife of Mr. Z. Hart Norton, of Norwalk, Coan., visited New Haven on Friday last for the purpose of having some diseased teeth removed. At her own request she inhaled chloroform, a very small quantity; and almost while she was saying that she feit no effection it, and was asking for its more free administration, the doctor noticed the pulse suddenly to fail. Within three or four minutes from the time this change was noticed, all signs of life were gone, and the most vigorous efforts to resuscitate the woman proved unavailing. A coroner's jury acquitted the physician who administered the chloroform of all blame.